Sudden Oak Death Emergency Funding Request OISC Business Meeting - Astoria March 21, 2017

Oregon Department of Forestry

Sudden Oak Death – Phytophthora ramorum



- Kills tanoak in Oregon
- Infects many other plants, including Douglas-fir
- Natural dispersal: wind-driven rain, spores
- Human-aided movement: horticulture

Lesion inside bark

External Bleeding



Sudden Oak Death Program in Oregon Forests



Survey and detection
Delimitation of infested sites
Treatment of infested sites
Regulation / education
Monitoring / research





Stream baiting



Disease Treatment

- 1. Cut and burn tanoak, rhododendron, huckleberry, sometimes myrtle.
- 2. Larger treatment areas (300 to 600 ft buffer) most effective
- 3. Costs : \$3,000-\$5,000 / acre
- 4. No cost to private landowners where treatment is required by quarantine rule, but no compensation for loss.
- 5. Infestations detected early and treated with wide buffers can eliminate disease and stop spread





Without treatment, disease intensifies and spread increases (Curry County, July, 2015)



SUDDEN OAK DEATH October, 2016

65 new sites outside the GIA in 2016; none more distant than previous sites, and none near the new quarantine boundary

EU1 Lineage discovered for a second time near Pistol River



EU1 Infestation

Single tanoak infected with the EU1 clonal lineage of *P. ramorum* was found in May 2015, one mile north of a small private nursery (now closed) that had EU1-infected plants in 2012.

First report of EU1 clonal lineage in US forests

EU1 lineage damages conifers in Europe and could mate with the NA1 lineage; possibility of more damaging progeny

13 acres were cut and burned.

Two post-treatment surveys failed to find the pathogen on or near the infested site, <u>but, the third survey</u> <u>detected it in one soil sample</u>.













EU1 RAIN TRAPS

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SUDDEN OAK DEATH **EU1 MCKINLEY CREEK** T38S R14W SEC 7, 8, 17, 18 23 FEBRUARY 2017

BONIFACE, JJ & LD

WA-114

1,200 Feet



WESSELINK, R.

EU1 RAIN TRAPS P. ramorum (-) P. ramorum (+) **INFECTED TREE 2017** EU1 LINEAGE 2016 **INFECTED TREE 2015** STEAM_BAIT_SITES_2016 **EU1 TREATMENT BUFFER TREATMENT AREA 2017 TREATMENT AREA 2016 TREATMENT AREA 2015**

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SUDDEN OAK DEATH March, 2017

Emergency funding required to complete work at EU1 site



More on EU1 EU1 in the UK

Douglas-fir, western hemlock, grand fir, noble fir, Port Orford cedar occasionally found infected nearby infected larch stands.

DF between 4- 40 years observed infected with stem lesions, can girdle.

Sporulation on larch trees exceed California bay laurel (the main disease driver in CA) in studies conducted by the UK Forestry Commission.

Current EU1 Studies at OSU Multiple studies comparing the aggressiveness of EU1 and NA1.

Log inoculations of DF, tanoak, Oregon white oak, western hemlock, Sitka spruce, and madrone.

Leaves and needles of those species will be measured for sporulation rates.



FUTURE NEEDS

•Eradication of the EU1 infestation while it is still in its early stage of introduction

•Follow up with international colleagues on risk of EU1 to timber and forest resources.

•Treating outlying NA1 sites to keep disease outbreak as small as possible and keep the quarantine at sub-county level

•A deeper dialogue on transitioning to living with the disease that is SOD

•Greater focus on ensuring tanoak conservation, including researching resistance to the pathogen



QUESTIONS?